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## Notes on trees and shrubs in the vicinity of Washington

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There are a number of trees and shrubs which are apparently not recorded\* as occurring in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., but which the writer has collected within distances which should allow inclusion in its flora. Several interesting forms of *Amelanchier* are included in this number and also several species belonging to various other genera.

### SPECIES AND VARIETIES OF AMELANCHIER

The catalogue of the Washington Botanical Club credits four species of *Amelanchier*: *A. canadensis* (L.) Medic. (*A. Botryapium* Aut.), *A. laevis* Wiegand (*A. canadensis* Aut.), *A. oblongifolia* (T. & G.) Roem., and *A. stolonifera* Wiegand (?*A. nantucketensis* Bicknell). *A. laevis* is not common near Washington, but another associate of *A. canadensis*, which McAtee† has seemingly correctly referred to *A. intermedia* Spach, is frequent; this form so intergrades with *A. canadensis* that it should probably be regarded as a variety of that species. In addition to these *A. sanguinea* (Pursh) DC. occurs along the Potomac at Great Falls, Virginia, and growing with it are two other unrecorded forms. The first of these is here proposed as new; the second seems to be a hybrid or of hybrid origin and approaches *A. oblongifolia* var. *micropetala* Robinson,‡ the hybrid origin of which has already been suggested by Wiegand.§ Robinson's variety is here raised to specific rank and the form in question referred to it as a variety.

***Amelanchier canadensis intermedia* (Spach.) comb. nov.**

*Amelanchier intermedia* Spach, Hist. Veg. Phan. 2: 85. 1834.

Differs from the type in its smaller and usually less pubescent leaves, which are slightly bronze when unfolding; and in having

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\* The species in question are not mentioned in the Botanical Club's letter press catalogue; in Ward's Guide to the flora of Washington and vicinity; in any of the five supplements to that work; or, seemingly, in any subsequent publication.

† Biol. Soc. Washington, Bull. 1: 79. 1918.

‡ Rhodora 10: 33. 1908.

§ Rhodora 14: 133. 1912.

smaller flowers with narrow, often acute petals and a slightly larger hypanthium with very narrow sepals.

Frequent in bogs near Beltsville, Maryland.

*AMELANCHIER SANGUINEA* (Pursh) DC.

On shaded rocks along the Potomac River, at Great Falls, Virginia, ten specimens noted.\*

*Amelanchier sera* sp. nov.

A shrub 1.2-4 m. high with habit (single-stemmed and bushy topped) much like that of small specimens of *A. canadensis*. Leaves 3-6 cm. long, 2.5-4 cm. wide, ovate or elliptic, rounded or subcordate at the base, obtuse or rounded and abruptly apiculate at the apex (the upper leaves on the twigs differing in being obovate and cuneate at the entire base), rather distantly serrate with short apiculate teeth, prominent veins in six to eight pairs, surface thickly coated with a grayish tomentum and more or less bronze colored upon unfolding, becoming nearly or quite glabrous at maturity, thick and firm, dark blue-green and lucid above, pale and glaucescent beneath, turning dark crimson in autumn; petioles one fourth to one third as long as the blades, often reddish at the base. Flowers appearing in late April and early May, in six- to eleven-flowered nodding racemes, 4-6 cm. long; petals oblong-spatulate, acute, 8-11 cm. long, 2.5-3 mm. wide; hypanthium small, 6-7 mm. across, from tip to tip of sepals, shallow, glabrous within, tube becoming glabrous before the opening of the flowers; sepals sometimes remaining slightly pubescent within until fruit is half grown, reflexed after anthesis and remaining so on mature fruits; summit of ovary glabrous. Fruit in four- to eight-fruited racemes, globose, 4-6 mm. thick, dark reddish purple when ripe (latter half of June), the lower fruiting pedicels 2-2.5 cm. long.

On rocky banks along the Potomac River, Fairfax County, Virginia, and Montgomery County, Maryland.

This new species blooms just after *A. canadensis*, when *A. stolonifera* and *A. oblongifolia* are entirely through blooming and *A. sanguinea* is still in bloom. It grows in association with all four of these species and also with the new variety to be described below. From *A. canadensis* (and also *A. laevis*) it is separated by its much smaller flowers, later blooming, more shallow hypan-

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\* Not included in McAtee's list of characteristic plants of Great Falls, *op. cit.* 107.

thium, and red (not yellow) autumnal foliage; from *A. oblongifolia*, by its darker green, more lucid, and relatively broader leaves, later blooming, and reflexed (not ascending) sepals; from *A. stolonifera*, by its habit and size, later blooming, smaller calyx, glabrous hypanthium, and by the different color and texture of its leaves. The inflorescence of *A. sera*, on account of the numerous bright scarlet bracts, has a decidedly reddish aspect (resembling that of *A. saxatilis* Blanch.), until the bracts fall as the petals being to expand. For several seasons this plant was regarded as *A. laevis* forma *nitida* Wiegand,\* but Dr. Wiegand, after examining a specimen, states that it is not his plant. Specimens are being deposited in several American herbaria.

***Amelanchier micropetala* (Robinson) sp. nov.**

*Amelanchier oblongifolia* var. *micropetala* Robinson, *Rhodora* 10: 33. 1908.

According to Wiegand the probable parents of this supposed hybrid are *A. oblongifolia* and *A. stolonifera*. The general distribution of the plant, however, the fact that it has been reported from points where the putative parents are not now known to grow,† and its local abundance in certain localities seem to justify disregarding its probable hybrid origin. *A. micropetala* is distinguished from *A. oblongifera* by its shorter, broader, firmer and somewhat darker leaves, and from both *A. oblongifolia* and *A. stolonifera* by its petals, which are scarcely half as long and yellowish or cream-colored instead of being white. Weatherby‡ considers the peculiar features of the petals may be due to the teratological condition known as staminody. The typical form of *A. micropetala* is known from eastern Massachusetts and Connecticut.

***Amelanchier micropetala potomacensis* var. nov.**

A slender, stoloniferous shrub with the general size (3–10 dm. high), habit (forming small clumps) and leaf-shape of *A. stolon-*

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\* *Rhodora* 14: 155. 1912.

† Dr. Macbride writes that the supposed parents do not grow within many miles of plants of *A. micropetala* collected by Mr. Weatherby.

‡ *Rhodora* 18: 49. 1916.

*ifera*. Leaves ovate, elliptic or orbicular, 2.2–4.5 cm. long by 2–3.1 cm. wide, obtuse or rounded and abruptly acute at the apex, rounded or subcordate at the base, finely and sharply serrate above the middle with acute, ascending teeth, densely white-tomentose beneath when young but soon becoming glabrous on both sides, deep green but not lucid above, slightly pale beneath, coloring shades of red in autumn; ascending prominent veins in six to nine pairs; petioles from one third to one half the length of the blades. Racemes erect, straight, short, dense, seven- to ten-flowered, grayish villose on unfolding, the bracts pale tan, the erect lower pedicels 1.2–1.8 cm. long in flower, 1.5–2.2 cm. long in fruit; hypanthium large, tube cup-shaped, villose without, usually tomentose within; sepals short from a broad base, ascending or erect after petals fall; petals five, 3–5 mm. long, 1–3 mm. broad, obovate on spatulate, yellowish white or dull yellow; blooming period extending on some plants from late April to late May. Fruit subglobose or depressed-globose, the summit of the ovary usually lanate, 6–10 mm. thick when fully mature (the last week in June except on some of the upper pedicels), sweet and juicy, purple-black without bloom, capped by the erect calyx lobes.

On rocky banks along the Potomac River, Fairfax County, Virginia. Specimens are being deposited in several herbaria.

The variety here proposed shows the remarkable small yellowish petals, which are characteristic of the typical *A. micropetala*. Its blooming period begins with that of *A. stolonifera* and *A. oblongifolia* but continues two weeks longer. It is further characterized by its very large hypanthium. Specimens were submitted to the Gray Herbarium for comparison with the var. *micropetala* Robinson, and Dr. J. F. Macbride, who made the comparison, reports that its leaves closely match some of the material from Connecticut, which "exhibits the very broad leaves of *stolonifera*." It is therefore probable that this material should be also referred to the var. *potomacensis*. In its Potomac station, the new variety blooms at about the same time as *A. sera*, with which it is associated. Its petals exhibit considerable variation in size, but no specimens were seen in which the number exceeded five or in which there was actual loss of the petal form, agreeing in these respects with the material of *A. micropetala* described by Weatherby. If the plant was originally a teratological form it would now seem from its local abundance to have become self-perpetuating.

## MISCELLANEOUS SPECIES AND VARIETIES

In addition to the forms of *Amelanchier* discussed above the following trees and shrubs, which apparently have not previously been credited to the Washington flora, have been found growing either in the District of Columbia or in nearby parts of Virginia and Maryland.

***Carya glabra hirsuta* (Ashe) comb. nov.**

*Hicoria glabra hirsuta* Ashe, Notes on hickories. 1896.

*Carya ovalis hirsuta* Sargent, Bot. Gaz. 66: 247. 1918.

This tree is not uncommon on rocky wooded slopes along the Potomac River at Great Falls, Virginia, and should be included among the trees which are characteristic of its flora. It has not been reported previously from north of North Carolina.

**QUERCUS PAGODA Raf. Alsog. Am. 23. 1838**

Edges of swamps near North Chesapeake Beach, Maryland. Not before credited to the Washington flora, although known from as far north as the island of Nantucket, Massachusetts.

**QUERCUS SHUMARDII Buckl.**

Growing with the preceding but not previously credited to the Washington flora. Attention has recently been called to the fact that *Q. Schneckii* Britton is a synonym of this species.\*

**CRATAEGUS APPOSITA Sargent**

Great Falls, Virginia. This and the following have apparently not before been reported from south of Delaware and Pennsylvania.

**CRATAEGUS SMITHII Sargent**

Growing with the preceding.

**TILIA MICHAUXII Nutt.**

Along the Potomac River from above Great Falls to below Marshall Hall, Virginia, but not before credited to the Washington flora.

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\* Bull. Charleston Mus. 14: 9. 1918.

## TILIA NEGLECTA Spach

Growing with the preceding but in greater abundance, the largest specimens seen being eighteen inches in diameter and sixty feet high. Sargent\* has recently called attention to this very distinct species, which for several years has been a puzzle, being regarded as a probable form of *T. Michauxii*.

## FRAXINUS CAROLINIANA Mill.

Along the Potomac River, Virginia, opposite Washington, and apparently the northern limit of the species. The species is the most characteristic tree in several hundred acres of river swamp, but has apparently never been included in the Washington flora.

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\* Trees at Mount Vernon 5. 1917.